1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION	
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Plaintiff, vs. KEVIN DELANEY, Defendant	A, No. 18 CR 509-3 Chicago, Illinois June 19, 2019
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT W. GETTLEMAN	
11 12 13 14 15 16	APPEARANCES: For the Plaintiff:	HON. JOHN R. LAUSCH, JR. UNITED STATES ATTORNEY BY: MR. CORNELIUS A. VANDENBERG III Assistant United States Attorney 219 South Dearborn Street, Room 500 Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 353-5300
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20	Also Present:	MS. MAJA BOSNJAK, U.S. Probation
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1 (Proceedings heard in open court:) 2 THE CLERK: 18 CR 509-3, USA versus Kevin Delaney. 3 MR. VANDENBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. 4 Cornelius Vandenberg on behalf of the United States. 5 MR. LEGUTKI: Good morning, Your Honor. 6 John Legutki, L-e-g-u-t-k-i, on behalf Kevin Delaney. 7 Mr. Delaney is to my immediate right. 8 THE COURT: Good morning, folks. 9 This is here for sentencing and disposition. 10 I've reviewed the Presentence Report and the memos, and I'm 11 prepared to proceed. 12 I think we all agree on the guidelines issues; is 13 that right? 14 MR. VANDENBERG: I believe that's correct, Your 15 In the defendant's sentencing memorandum, they did 16 state that the criminal history score should be lower, but I 17 believe that was out of the 3553 argument as opposed to 18 actually disagreeing with the --19 THE COURT: Right. Well, there was a difference in 20 the plea agreement and the PSR, because the plea agreement you 21 had counted a conviction when Mr. Delaney was a minor, so --22 MR. VANDENBERG: Yes. 23 THE COURT: -- so that was the difference. 24 MR. LEGUTKI: That's certain -- and that was charged 25 as an adult, but that particular caveat within the USSG is if a person is under 18 at the time of the arrest.

THE COURT: Okay. So the offense level -- the agreed offense level here is 24 -- I'm sorry -- 15, and the Criminal History is III. And the advisory guideline range is between 24 and 30 months.

MR. VANDENBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. LEGUTKI: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm prepared to proceed then. I guess we're talking about 3553 factors.

MR. LEGUTKI: Your Honor, and I appreciate my colleague's summation of my objections -- or not so much my objections, but my approach to the guideline calculations.

And where the criminal history fits, if it's in a certain criminal history category, before we discuss the 3553 categories or the 3553(a) categories, Judge, I just don't know how exactly that fits in. But -- but please allow me to address the criminal history objection or consideration that I had.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEGUTKI: And -- and probation does calculate a total of four criminal history points, and a total of two points were added because Mr. Delaney was on court supervision for driving under the influence offense. We'll call that a DUI.

Judge, as kind of the creature of the Illinois

criminal law, our legislature many, many years ago in Illinois created this thing called supervision. And supervision is a conditional discharge, a deferred judgment, however you want to phrase it, that if you complete supervision, the underlying case is dismissed.

So while I don't think that probation mischaracterized anything, and I will concede that Mr. Delaney was on court supervision, but but for his ability to pay the fine and costs, his supervision would have been terminated satisfactorily.

Then you go back to, well, if the case was -supervision was appropriately accounted for, then the
underlying case would have been dismissed, and he would not
have that one criminal history point for the DUI. And the
supervision would have been a nullity because the underlying
case is dismissed.

Again, Judge, I do concede that Mr. Delaney was on court supervision, but I -- but I think, given how Illinois approaches supervision and but for his ability -- inability to pay, I think that criminal history is overstated. And I said a better, more meaningful approach would be to disregard the one point added for the 2016 DUI and the two points added for Mr. Delaney being on court supervision.

So that would take it -- take it down to three criminal history points. Six minus three is three, and that

would be a Category II, and I made a sentencing recommendation consistent with that.

As to other 18 U.S.C. 3553 considerations, Your Honor, I presented some certificates that Mr. Delaney -- he has worked hard. Judge, I think we've all been in situations where we see someone who is so far off the spectrum, there's no hope for that person.

I think Mr. Delaney has demonstrated, even before this arrest, that he has an ability and a wanting to get into mainstream, to take care of his kids. His fiance, his mother, his stepmother, and his brother are all here. He has a family support, and he has somewhere to go, and he has a job, too.

So I think that the fact that he was employed, has somewhere to go, has pled guilty to this case just indicated -- indicative -- I respectfully submit it's indicative that Mr. Delaney is serious about not being a recidivist. He's serious about getting his life together.

And I ask the Court to please consider a low-end sentence as I had proposed of 21 months in this matter, or if the Court would go by the PSR calculation of the criminal history, a low end of the 24 month or any sentence that this Court feels appropriate is greater but not more than necessary to address this issue.

Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. VANDENBERG: Yes, Your Honor, just briefly before addressing the 3553.

It is the government's understanding that the defense does not object that probation did, in fact, appropriately calculate the guideline range here but is seeking departure based on how the probation or how the -- whether the defendant's inability to pay the fines while on supervised release.

With regards to the 3553 factors, Your Honor, I'd like to start first with the seriousness of the crime.

This is a very serious offense. This was a previously convicted felon. He possessed a firearm. There's reason we have those laws to prevent the spread of firearms and prevent felons from having them. He possessed it while he was on court-ordered probation. Regardless of the basis for that, he was on court probation at the time he possessed it.

The firearm had an obliterated serial number. That is where a bulk of the sentencing guideline range comes from.

The reason for having an obliterated serial number is to make a gun less traceable, to make it less traceable when it's used in violent crimes.

So when someone has a firearm with an obliterated serial number, the courts recognize it as being a more serious offense. And the defendant not only possessed this firearm -- this wasn't something that was under his bed or in his closet

or in a gun safe in his house -- he was trafficking it. He was going to sell it for his own personal profit, and he was using another felon as his broker for this transaction.

So he was putting this firearm with an obliterated serial number out into the community and selling it essentially on the black market through another felon. The defendant acted with complete disregard for any potential victims who could have been targeted by a gun that by its very nature was meant to be untraceable.

With regards to the history and characteristics of the defendant, the defendant has eight prior convictions, including convictions for aggravated battery, battery, aggravated assault, for possession of cannabis.

The defense does make the argument today that his criminal history was overstated because if he had money to pay his court fees, he wouldn't have been on supervised release at the time of this offense.

First of all, that ignores the purpose of adding someone's points -- points to someone's criminal history because they were on probation at the time. The reason a court does that is because a person on supervised release is being instructed by a court to follow specific rules to essentially be on their best behavior.

However this defendant ended up on his supervised release, whether his inability to pay or because of the

underlying driving under the influence event, it's clear that he did not take that supervised release -- that probation seriously, that being on probation had no impact on his actions, on his decision to not only possess this firearm but to sell it into the black market.

If anything, the defendant's criminal history score does not adequately reflect the extent of the defendant's criminal history. By the way that we calculate guidelines, the defendant does not receive any criminal histories points for his 2008 conviction for possession of cannabis, his 2008 conviction for aggravated battery, or his 2012 conviction for obstruction.

And I'm not saying that he should receive criminal points for those 3553 factors. It's certainly something the Court can consider in terms of the defendant's history and characteristics.

In addition to the criminal history, the defendant also has an order of protection out against him held by the mother of his three children. The defendant was also a member of the Imperial Gangsters street gang for over a decade, though he denies being a member of it now.

Finally, with regards to the need for protection and deterrence, first and foremost, a longer sentence would protect the community from this defendant and any additional weapons that he would possess or sell onto the black market upon his

release. A guideline sentence is necessary for specific deterrence to prevent this defendant from possessing a firearm.

His sentences for those past eight criminal convictions were clearly insufficient to deter his actions in this case, as was the fact that he was on probation at the time of the events.

It's also important to stress the need for general deterrence. Gun-related deaths and injuries have taken immeasurable toll on the Northern District of Illinois, a toll that Your Honor is as much, if not more, aware of than I am over the past few years.

A guideline sentence is necessary to make it clear that when a felon decides not only to possess but to traffic a firearm, to possess a firearm with an obliterated serial number, that his conduct will not be tolerated, and it is necessary to deter others from taking similar actions.

For all these reasons, the government does seek a guideline sentence between 24 and 30 months' imprisonment.

MR. LEGUTKI: May I respond, sir?

THE COURT: Thank you. Sure.

MR. LEGUTKI: Your Honor, thank you. Thank you, Mr. U.S. Attorney.

Your Honor, I think this underscores the difference between -- my colleague keeps on referring to his probation, that Mr. Delaney was on probation.

Probation is when someone is convicted of an offense. That's what happens in Illinois. If you are convicted on -- of something, you are placed on probation or sent to jail.

Mr. Delaney was not convicted of the DUI. He was given court supervision. That is a deferred prosecution provision in Illinois law. I have outlined it in my -- in my pleading. So the Court at that point decided, based on the not so -- it's a serious offense, but it decided to give Mr. Delaney a chance. They gave him court supervision.

As to the obliterated serial number, there's no indication of evidence, nothing that I saw in the pleadings that would indicate that Mr. Delaney is a person who obliterated that serial number. It was just a handgun. That's a serious enough offense, Your Honor. I'm not denying that. There's no indication that Mr. Delaney took some sort of affirmative steps to obliterate the serial number.

As to passing to another felon, again, Your Honor, Mr. Delaney did not conduct a presentence report on the person to whom he was transferring this gun. Whether it's another felon, that is irrelevant.

And counsel recites or promotes the fact that there was zero criminal history points attributed to Mr. Delaney when he was 17 years old and other offenses. Well, there's a reason for that, Judge, no criminal history points. He was 17 years old at the time. The guideline takes that into consideration

at the young age.

Therefore, the base level offense went from a 20 to a 14, and I think that's an appropriate consideration.

Again, sir, I respectfully suggest that Mr. Delaney get a sentence of -- either a 21-month sentence as the calculations as I suggested or a low-end guideline sentence as probation outlined.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Anything else?

MR. VANDENBERG: Just to point out, although the defendant may not have run a background check on Mr. Acevedo, he was, again, selling a gun with an obliterated serial number in a parking lot for cash.

There are certain expectations that the person you're selling it for may not be, you know, just necessarily your run-of-the-mill gun enthusiast, that there may be a reason that that is why the transaction is taking place in the manner that it is taking.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Delaney, is there anything you'd like to say?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LEGUTKI: Your Honor, Mr. Delaney and I did work on a letter that was submitted to the Court. It was a personal statement and would like -- it was part of the sentencing

memorandum.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LEGUTKI: I'd like that to be part of the record.

THE COURT: Okay. You'll stand -- you're standing on

that?

MR. LEGUTKI: Thank you, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

Well, Mr. Delaney, I also got a report from our probation officer that you've been sort of a model detainee, and you've had really good experience while you were at the MCC and have been recognized for that. So that also is in your favor.

But I have to agree with Mr. Vandenberg that these gun violations are taken very seriously. This is why the federal government is pursuing so many of these cases today because of all the gun violence in Chicago.

You have four children.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And you know probably better than anybody else among us here the dangers that these children face every day in the streets of Chicago with gun violence. Just the other day a four-year-old child was shot.

I consider these very, very serious crimes. You do have a record. Even though the guidelines -- we can be technical about the guidelines and how they apply here. When

you pled guilty, you were looking at a 46-month to 57-month sentence. Because of the proper calculation by our probation officer, you know, it's come way down from there because of your age at the time of a very serious criminal conviction.

But that doesn't excuse what you did. I agree that selling a gun out on the street like that to somebody who you think is, I don't know, going to use it for something -- whether you obliterated that number or not, it was obliterated. And the only reason that people buy guns with obliterated serial numbers is to use it improperly. And it could have been used in a manner that endangered your own children or somebody else's. It's really serious.

As a convicted felon, you are not to possess a weapon, period. And not only possessing it, but trafficking in it in a sense, it could have been -- you could have been charged with trafficking, and it could have been even a higher sentence.

So I think you do show signs of acknowledging what you did. I know you had a very challenging childhood, and you've got some substance abuse problems that I think can be addressed as part of the sentence here. But I also -- I also think the guidelines are properly calculated, in fact generously calculated here, and that I'm comfortable with giving you a low-end guideline sentence. You've already served about nine -- about nine months as I --

MR. LEGUTKI: Nine and a half.

THE COURT: Yes. So there's not that much time left on your sentence. I hope you use it well. I hope you continue to be as responsible while you're serving the months that are remaining on your sentence and maybe get your GED while you're there and, you know, move on with your life and put this behind you so that you can live your life without having to stand before a judge in an orange jumpsuit again. I really hope that's possible.

So for that reason, I think a sentence of 24 months, which is the low end of the guidelines here, is appropriate. You'll be given credit for the time you've served, obviously. And there will be a period of three years supervised release. We'll go over those conditions in a moment.

There's no money to pay a fine here. There's a \$100 special assessment payable today. And you do have a right to appeal this sentence if you wish by filing a notice within 24 hours -- within 24 days -- I'm sorry -- 14 days of today. And your attorney can certainly advise you about that.

So let's go over the terms of the mandatory conditions of supervised release.

Before I do that, do you have a recommendation? I mean, there's so little time left I'm not sure they would designate him, but if they do --

MR. LEGUTKI: Otisville, New York.

1 THE COURT: Otisville, New York? 2 THE DEFENDANT: There's a program. 3 THE COURT: Okay. I don't think there's enough time 4 for the RDAP program. 5 MR. LEGUTKI: We're going to respectfully request it 6 nevertheless, sir. 7 THE COURT: Okay. I think there has to be 24 months 8 at least, but at least if we recommend it, that will be a 9 signal to be BOP that he should participate in whatever they 10 can do with him. 11 MR. LEGUTKI: Thank you, sir. 12 THE COURT: I don't know anything about Otisville, 13 but I'm happy to recommend it. 14 All right. Let's go over the terms of supervised 15 release. These are conditions, Mr. Delaney, that you would 16 have to comply with after you finish serving your sentence for 17 the three-year period that you're on supervised release. 18 So if you turn to page 21 of the Presentence Report, 19 you can follow along with me. And Mr. Legutki and Mr. Delaney, 20 tell me if you object to any of these. They're pretty 21 standard, but we have to go through them. 22 So, first of all, you can't commit another crime. 23 You can't possess a controlled substance. Cooperate in a DNA 24 Refrain from using controlled substances and submit sample.

yourself to testing as stated in paragraph 6 beginning on page

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21.

Provide financial support to your dependents. You've got enough of them. I think it's important. Seek work conscientiously. That's No. 4, which I think I know you want to do.

Don't communicate with anybody or meet with anybody you know is involved in criminal activity, particularly any members of the Imperial Gangsters.

MR. VANDENBERG: And, Your Honor, the defense did object to that supervised release condition in their sentencing memo.

THE COURT: You want to say something about the family members?

MR. LEGUTKI: His brother, Your Honor, Matthew, is a member of that social organization, Your Honor. So it -- I talked to U.S. Probation prior to this proceeding, and I asked for a caveat be made for family -- immediate family members.

MR. VANDENBERG: The government has no objection to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll put -- we'll add that to that. Okay. That's to No. 6.

But no other people involved in that organization, okay?

No. 7, I would change that from "any" to "excessive use of alcohol."

1 MR. LEGUTKI: Thank you, sir. 2 THE COURT: I don't want anybody getting in trouble 3 having a beer at a ballgame or something like that. 4 You cannot possess a firearm again, and that's why 5 you're here today, or destructive device or any weapon. 6 No. 9, participate in a substance abuse program and a 7 mental health treatment program, which I think you could 8 probably use. 9 Now, you're going to be -- when you're released -- if 10 you're released -- I guess I'm curious about why Mr. Delaney 11 wants to be -- to go to the New York institution. 12 MR. LEGUTKI: Mr. Delaney is of the opinion that they 13 have the best drug/alcohol rehabilitation program available. 14 THE COURT: All right. But he's -- he anticipates 15 being released back here? 16 MR. LEGUTKI: Eventually, yes. 17 THE COURT: I mean, so this -- okay. That's what I 18 wanted to know. 19 So for No. 14 on page 23 there, you've got to remain 20 in the jurisdiction where you are released, which consists of 21 the counties that are specified in that paragraph. 22 Report to your probation officer when required and 23 permit the probation officer to visit you at any reasonable time as specified, but except I don't -- I don't check off the 24 25 at home or at school or community service. I don't think those

1 are appropriate, but at home or other reasonable place and 2 permit confiscation of any contraband, which I hope doesn't 3 happen. 4 Notify your probation officer, Mr. Delaney, of any 5 change in your residence or workplace or any other major part 6 of your life within 72 hours. 7 And also No. 18, within 72 hours, if you have any 8 contact with law enforcement, even a traffic ticket or 9 something like that, call your probation officer and tell them 10 so that we can eliminate any unnecessary paperwork. 11 Have you -- you're working on your GED now; is that 12 right? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. Well, then I think we should make 14 15 sure that you continue to do that. If you're not able to, if 16 you're designated quickly, if you're going to stay at the MCC, 17 then that would be something that you should do. It's No. 1 on 18 page 25 there. Participate in a job training skill if you're not 19 20 employed already. If you are unemployed -- you have a job 21 waiting for you, don't you? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to take out No. 3 then.

I don't think we need to do that since you already have a job.

Don't incur any new credit charges or lines of credit

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1 without approval. MR. LEGUTKI: Your Honor, I objected to that one. 2 Ι 3 think that was written pre-internet. 4 THE COURT: Pre-internet? 5 MR. LEGUTKI: Yeah. I just can't see having a cell 6 phone or internet or --7 THE COURT: Well, it doesn't say you can't have it. 8 It just means that you have to check with the probation 9 officer. And if there's a problem, you can come and see me 10 about it. 11 MR. LEGUTKI: Very well, sir. 12 THE COURT: I think that's all -- I think that's all 13 that means. They want to make sure that he doesn't get over 14 his head in debt or anything like that, because he did sell 15 this gun for money. He made a stupid decision because he 16 needed some money, I guess, but -- so I think that's 17 appropriate. 18 Provide any financial information as requested, No. 6 19 Notify of any material changes in your economic 20 circumstances. 21 There is no financial penalty here except the \$100 --22 THE CLERK: Buy money. 23 THE COURT: Oh, there's buy money? Okay. I'm told 24 there's buy money. 25 How much is the buy money?

MR. VANDENBERG: \$400, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE CLERK: That's No. 12.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I guess we'll leave No. 10 in at 10 percent of your income, but hopefully you get that paid off quickly enough.

Don't enter into any agreement to be an informer or law enforcement agent of any kind without Court approval. Pay the buy money.

And then No. 14 I think is something very important. We have a reentry program in this court. You're a young man with family obligations. It's been very successful. We're not -- I'm not requiring you to -- to participate in it, but we want you to observe at least one session of the reentry court. These are conducted by some judges, some of my colleagues who are judges, also prosecutors and defense lawyers, probation officers. And they are there to help people get back into the community, find employment, if necessary, deal with any other types of problems.

It's a really good program. We just want you to observe one of them when you come out, so that you can make a decision as to whether you want to apply to get into the program. And I think it's really good -- it's for your benefit.

Any objection to any of the ones we hadn't --

MR. LEGUTKI: No, sir. MR. VANDENBERG: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: -- that we hadn't already dealt with? Okay. All right. Well, good luck, Mr. Delaney. I hope you really make this the last time you're going to have to stand in front of a judge, and I really -- I'm hopeful that that will happen. Thank your family for being here. Court will be recessed. MR. LEGUTKI: Thank you. Thank you, sir. (Proceedings concluded.)

CERTIFICATE I, Nancy L. Bistany, certify that the foregoing is a complete, true, and accurate transcript from the record of proceedings on June 19, 2019, before the HON. ROBERT W. GETTLEMAN in the above-entitled matter. /s/ Nancy L. Bistany, CSR, RPR, FCRR October 28, 2019 Official Court Reporter Date United States District Court Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division